

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

THE TURF.

"Memo," of the Sydney Mail, writes as follows about starting—Whatever may be said of sporting gatherings, it must be admitted that the Sydney Turf is a most successful meeting in this colony as far as the amount of patronage which is deserving of praise. From what has been said at Randwick, and Canterbury Park during the last few months, it would appear that there is not one man in New South Wales who can start a racehorse. The Australian Jockey Club authorities appear to realize the situation some months ago, for they straightway secured the services of a gentleman hailing from Victoria, and as luck would have it, his efforts have so far been tolerably successful. I have frequently asserted that every average man holds the fond belief that he can play Hamlet, write a book, use the roller-skates, sail a boat, and start horses; but, since the retirement of Mr. William Hamlet, who, Mr. Joseph Kenn, each gentleman who has taken the matter in hand has failed to make his first appearance. G. F. Want, A. H. Prince, B. Richards, Stewart Mason, Nightingale, and Mr. Dawson, M.L.A., have tried their best, and all with one result—failure. But the greatest collapse of all was reserved for Mr. T. H. Hassell, M.L.A., who attempted to depict the fields at Randwick on Saturday last. What pretensions Mr. Hassell had to the post I am not aware, but he was even less successful than those who had gone before him. Although it has degenerated into a farce, this kind of starting is very far from being a laughing matter to the millions of people who are so much interested in the thoroughbred and in racing. Fashionably bred horses realise high prices, and cost a deal to train. Month after month, as expenses are incurred in preparing a horse for a race, in many instances a rider has to wait and endure all kinds of hardship to reduce weight in order to fulfil an engagement, and yet when everything that owner, trainer, and rider can do to get the horse in the best condition, the efforts are cast to the winds by the incapacity of a starter, who is, after all, not so much to be blamed as those who, in the exercise of their authority, placed the horse in the race, and who have not only made the rider ridiculous, but causes the loss of hundreds and thousands of pounds. Each miserable experiment has added to the difficulty, and the spectators who have witnessed the scene have been told the fact, and each tries to get away as best he can quite regardless of the orders of the so-called starter for the time being. What they care for is their displeasure; they seldom care for the horse, and the same starter twice, and therefore his threats are not to be feared. It is not fair to owners of horses that clubs should be continually making experiments at their expense. To anyone intending to start a horse, it is evident that the whole secret of successful starting is to make the riders obedient; that is, to make them understand the difference between the "no" and the "go," and to make the "no" the only one that can do that, and however humiliating it may be to have to acknowledge it, it behooves each club to do this, and to make the "no" the only "adopt" the Victorian, who, it must not be admitted, is the only starter that has our riders under any degree of control. If it becomes an acknowledged fact that Mr. Watson and Mr. Nightingale are the only two who can start horses in Australia that can start horses, then by all means let us have one or the other at all our meetings, or else give up racing altogether. At all events, the duty of the various clubs to start, and it now becomes the duty of the various clubs to start the matter in earnest, and to invest whoever may be appointed to the post with unlimited power in dealing with those under his control.

The programme for the Spring Meeting of the Australian Jockey Club will engage the attention of owners and trainers of racing stock, and the racing community. The following are the events for which nominations will be received:—First day: Hurdle Race of 2000 yds. from the post, 1 mile, 2 miles, 3 miles, 4 miles, 5 miles, 6 miles, 7 miles, 8 miles, 9 miles, 10 miles, 11 miles, 12 miles, 13 miles, 14 miles, 15 miles, 16 miles, 17 miles, 18 miles, 19 miles, 20 miles, 21 miles, 22 miles, 23 miles, 24 miles, 25 miles, 26 miles, 27 miles, 28 miles, 29 miles, 30 miles, 31 miles, 32 miles, 33 miles, 34 miles, 35 miles, 36 miles, 37 miles, 38 miles, 39 miles, 40 miles, 41 miles, 42 miles, 43 miles, 44 miles, 45 miles, 46 miles, 47 miles, 48 miles, 49 miles, 50 miles, 51 miles, 52 miles, 53 miles, 54 miles, 55 miles, 56 miles, 57 miles, 58 miles, 59 miles, 60 miles, 61 miles, 62 miles, 63 miles, 64 miles, 65 miles, 66 miles, 67 miles, 68 miles, 69 miles, 70 miles, 71 miles, 72 miles, 73 miles, 74 miles, 75 miles, 76 miles, 77 miles, 78 miles, 79 miles, 80 miles, 81 miles, 82 miles, 83 miles, 84 miles, 85 miles, 86 miles, 87 miles, 88 miles, 89 miles, 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of ideas for perpetuating a labour conflict such as this, and it is not wondered at that he shines with dazzling splendour at the head of the Miners' Association. A vigorous canvass of the other colonies is to be made in due course by the leaders of the movement, in the hope of getting ample funds to keep distress from the door of the impoverished miner. The donation of £50 from the Trades and Labour Council at Melbourne has not been received with a very good grace. Mr. Curley seemed very much injured on Saturday when he cynically alluded to it as the very noble contribution of the great labour council in Melbourne. A miner who works at one of the mines chatted away amiably on Saturday whilst returning in

eat under the block of coal before blasting it down, and he pictured the nature of the work and the endurance required to earn a living at it. He said he was most determined about the strike, and would eat grass with the horses before he would give in to the employers. The idea of bringing new labour into Newcastle invoked a riotous spirit, and he defied any miner from any other part of the world to dare enter a pit with a pick and shovel. They do not fear anything in this respect, and, therefore, are confident that Newcastle alone can

supply Australia with coal. If any other convenient country existed, he said, they would have adopted quite a different method, but they considered that the miner had the grandest opportunity here that was ever offered for a general strike. He acknowledged that he would spend a good portion of his time fishing, hunting, and shooting, and thought it a very ungenerous thing that some arrangement was not made to afford every mine three months holiday in the year. He condemned Mr. Fletcher, M.L.A., in unmeasured terms as one of the worst enemies of the miner in Newcastle, and styled the citizens' committee without exception as being the masters' "put up" mediators, and added that the Canon Selwyn appeared before a public meeting to injure the miners' cause he would get a reception of a more hostile character. He admitted that the wages were the coal miners averaged 10s. a day, but he considered America a much better country for the working man. His opinion of the mine owners was that they had become possessed of their property by means of stripes and whips; and he thought that the products of the

The wharfs on Saturday were in striking contrast to the appearance of the previous day. Only four out of the 12 steam cranes at the dyke or the main wharf were working, and there had only enough coal to keep them engaged for a few hours. After midday the drivers of the engines, the coal trimmers, and the hands who attend the manipulation of the trucks were standing idle, and unable to realize the difficulty. What they will do now is their absorbing topic. They don't know where to go or what other occupation to follow to earn a living. Their wages are limited, and they have nothing saved to help them. These are the men who will suffer, and with them the majority of the men who are engaged on the wharfs. Fully 500 will be out of employment within a week's time, and who is to support them while the miners' strike is going on? There are, of course, many causes of the present crisis, but one of the

men's notice of dismissal on Saturday night. At least 1600 persons, apart from the miners, will be out of work after the coming week, and they have no union to dole out the smallest pittance. The question of indemnity is a sum equal to that received by the coal owners each fortnight is anxiously alluded to. From £20,000 to £25,000 is the average fortnightly pay to the body of miners, and money must come in as much larger sums than fifteen if anything like a living is provided for the strikers. A baker at one of the coal centres take a very ludicrous aspect of the position. He says, "The tradesman must supply the miners so long as the merchants keep us in stock, but when we cease to obtain supplies the miners will go short of bread," and so it will be the general run of tradespeople. They say, "The miners are compelled during the strike to eat the bread which is wanted for the few who are still at work, and if the bread is wanted for them, their connection would be boycotted eventually, and their connection ruined. The miners have a happy knack of regarding strikes in the light of insolventcies, and they religiously refuse upon the termination of

The effect of the strike will be dreadful in another fortnight. The returns have fallen 40 per cent. last night, look ominous for business people next week, and if the conflict should happen to continue a week or two longer, the impending decrease in sales, and many will be compelled to seek the cover offered by bankruptcy. A good number of the smaller collieries, will not be affected by the strike unless they elect to throw up work and join the association. It is predicted that trouble of a serious character will ensue immediately at those collieries where contracts are let and men who are not in the Miners' Association are employed. To prevent this happy condition of things by taking the men out, and any interference of the kind will be met with by a determined remonstrance on the part of the contractors and masters, and thus some serious brushes are anticipated. The police force will not be strengthened immediately. Inspector Brennan says he does not fear any disturbance yet, and therefore sees no reason to apply for additional constables. It is very possibly true, to assume bringing a strong force to the collieries, would be to invite bringing a strong force to the townships.

Canon Selwyn preached an impressive sermon on the question of the strike at the Pro-Cathedral to-night, taking for his text the words, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." The Canon, in dwelling on the subject, with which he has now thoroughly familiarised himself, enlarged upon the duties of both capitalist and labourer, and brought his remarks to bear emphatically upon the present strike, at the same time exhorting all those who were effected and interested to do all they possibly could to terminate the disaster. He dealt with the antagonistic spirit so rife between the capitalist and the labourer, and urged that they should make every endeavour to carry out the law God had instituted, and that they should work peaceably and harmoniously one with another through all the occupations of life. He also impressed upon all those who would be made sufferers in the struggle that they should patiently bear their trouble, and meanwhile do their utmost to relieve the distress and the wrong upon the one hand, and to make themselves understood and the men together on the other. He said he felt that the miners must have labourers' aid, and he earnestly entreated to have labourers' aid.

The conflict of the nature of the present, for they would not baffle without much suffering and deprivation, and he hoped that wise and good counsels would prevail on both sides, and that both parties would recognise the urgent necessity of aiding and promoting the prosperity of the city and the colony, and he reminded them that it was doing so they would be fulfilling their duties and their responsibilities in the eyes of their Maker.

The collieries which have managed to stay afloat at all are the Newcastle and Greta companies, the former having 6000 and the latter 10,000 tons. Canon Selwyn has been accused by the miners' party of holding some shares in the collieries, and he wishes the statement to be contradicted, and adds that the sum of £74 per year which is obtained for the rental of the ground by the Greta Colliery is paid to the church building fund. The Glebe is a freehold, and the church building fund is a freehold of a Jewish character will be open through-

at all the mines to-morrow (Monday) morning by the managers in respect of sounding the customary whistles, and in the event of there being no response by the miners to take up their work the mines will be closed against them—in other words the masters will lock their employees out. This is the usual and entirely legitimate, and each mine has strictly provided for its performance.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PROMPT ACTION OF THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.

MELBOURNE, SUNDAY.

The gravity of affairs arising from the strike has induced Mr. Gillies to make inquiries from the Secretary for Mines regarding the expediency of the Government taking action. The Government will not spare any effort to give facilities for the carriage of coal to the metropolis from Ovenside, and to call in the Ovenside and Melbourne Railway Company's enterprise. The Railway Commissioners will be urged to provide ample means for the carriage of firewood to Melbourne to replace the coal. The Government will be prepared to give permission to the Union Steamship Company, until the strike has ended, that their mail contract steamer from Melbourne to the New Hebrides will be permitted to call at the Ovenside wharf, and to load and unload its cargo, the vessels obtaining a supply of coal at the late of Pelican. On Saturday the price of coal went up to 4s. delivered in Melbourne, and the price of wood to 10s. per cord, brought by the strike. The wood has advanced, making a total rise of 3s. Nearly the whole of the wood in the Spencer-street wharf was loaded on Friday, and the cargo was brought by rail on Saturday. The wood dealers complain of the want

they will not allow any despotic communist measures or
 unionism to rain. Taking the views of three masters as
 fairly representative of the whole, the situation may upon
 their estimate be put as follows:—"Matters will be allowed to
 run their course to a certain point: when that point is
 reached, should the men still maintain the attitude they
 have taken up, we shall have to decide upon our future
 action. We shall not be hasty, as at present there is no
 cause for alarm, but if we do take up the attack the
 bill of the whole will have to hang on hand."

will be open to discussion by several commercial men on Saturday, that after the men had been out for a limited time, and were an invitation given to them to return to work, it would be largely accepted. Laudable as such a course would be it is not likely to be adopted by the masters, who say that, with all their interests involved, they are better able to suffer the loss of a strike than the men. The masters say that they were never in a better position for such an attack than at present, and their estimate is that the men were never in a worse position. On the other hand, the miners at Newcastle are not remarkable for their thrift, and the financial state of the country is calculated to buoy up the spirit of the strikers. Therefore the masters think

that on their side prospects for complete success could not be more hopeful, while defeat seems to threaten the men at every point. Speaking on the latter subject a gentleman said, "The principal reason why the miners are so much against the proposition is that the wages are low, and the sympathy of the public is against them. It seems to me that there is nothing for the masters but to wait and win."

At the concluding directors of the Greta colliery, in course of a conversation said, "I want to show you how great is the tyranny exercised by the Union over the men. I will give you the Greta colliery as an instance. The Greta colliery has been in existence for about 10 years, and during that time the directors have had four sons, and for nine years out of the 12 it was worked at a great loss to themselves. During that time they spent large sums of money in trying to get up a trade for the colliery. All this time the miners were against them, and they were not successful. It was not until they were so fortunate enough to induce the trade for which they had spent so much money. The trade has considerably increased year by year up to the present time. During the last three years the mine has been kept at work, and the directors mine there has been no dispute what speaking of between the miners and the proprietors. There has been an agree-

ment between the proprietors and the men, which agreement has been in existence up to the present time. The proprietors and the men, who are called associated masters vend; it has been worked quite independently during the last four years a number of persons have been induced to buy land from the proprietors in order to be able to work the colliery as they have settled there. That population is entirely supported by the money spent by the proprietors of the colliery. Now, here is the point. The colliery is not in the association, the miners have no grivance against the proprietors, the proprietors have no grivance against the miners, the men own up to the shareholders and upon the township by ceasing to work. The mine, I should have said, is and now worked by Messrs. Vickery and Sons, but was formed into a company about three months ago. That injury to the proprietors is the only one that they desire the

ship-owners, and those who charter vessels to take away the Greta coal, just because of some imaginary grievance which miners 32 miles away had with the associated masters. When we received notice from the secretary to the local miners' lodge of their intention to strike, the manager of our mine replied by sending the following letter to the secretary of the Greta Miners' Lodge:—"I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, stating that you have been instructed by the members

[illegible]

be taken to represent the average wages earned by the men during the last three years. The payments represent 10^d working days, the maximum, but some of the men may no work for the full time. The men work in pairs, and the figures I give represent in each case the wage earned by two men in the time stated—£48 2s. 6d., £15 2s. 9d., £14 8s. 6d., £13 1s. 7d., £12 1s. 6d., £11 1s. 6d., £10 1s. 6d., £9 1s. 6d., £13 1s. 7d., £10 1s. 6d., £12 1s. 6d., £11 1s. 6d.

The first four are for the summer months, from May till September; the next six are for the winter months, from October till April. There is no selection about these figures, and anyone who wishes to see our paybooks can do so by calling at the office. The hewing rate is represented at 4s. 2d. This sheet shows the price for hewing. Here are three cases in which 5s. 1d. per ton was paid. These are the terms against which we have struck or, rather, these are the terms which they made us strike because,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Jas. Cook, is erroneous that the interests of labour should be fairly upheld, and I have no doubt every reader of your paper is equally anxious to see fair play given to masters and men; and they will me and me to the same end. Your correspondent, however, a correspondent (who claims to be one who has played a prominent part amongst trade-unionists), what are the interests and wishes of the working men, and what they ask through a representative of the public, is that the world is to be to become united as one man with one common object in view, viz., the protection of the rights of labour. He also asks that capital shall become united, on land, on sea, and with her to meet upon one common object to be the interests of each other." Now, Mr. Editor, as far as is generally known of the working of the various lodges or union societies, the above plan is being carried out; it now only remains for the masters and employers of labour to take Mr. Cook's suggestion to heart, and to be united with the workers, so that when any disputes arise there will then be an authorised head to represent capital, and for the good of all put an end to the baneful system of boycotting by

The present strike of the Newcastle miners, it would seem, is not the first of the kind, and the master was in my humble opinion speedily adjusting itself by the force of self-interest, the men losing their employment, the masters losing their trade; but when other trade-unions have been broken up, the men are not the men of the strike suffer little more than the other members of the affiliated trade-unions, and thus widespread injury is done to the trade, both to the men and the capital employed therein. For instance, in this present strike of the Newcastle miners, the Balli Colliery men, and the Balli Colliery miners, and presumably from 20 other trade-unions, so that indirectly the shipowners' men will be used against the coal masters; the Balli Colliery owners' men will also go on the same purchase list as the master's men. Mr. J. J. Cook, of the Balli Colliery, is the man who is to be put on the list, it is probable the money of all the building trades, the iron trades, the silk hatters, the tailors, and so forth, will be given to boycott the coal-masters into submission, and the master will be put on the list, and so on, so that one man to put an end to the boycott. How to do it is an open question, but I would suggest their insisting on some

court of appeal being established to settle all differences large or small, as are continually cropping up in the various branches of labour. in the hope of being able to second Mr. Jas. Cook in bringing about that happy consummation he speaks of, "where the various ranks of labour will be able to grasp the softer one of capital, and settle their disputes without strikes." I shall be glad if you will be able to find space for the insertion of these rather lengthy remarks.

I am, &c., OLD SAIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Some of your correspondents very wisely advocate legislation to settle the question. Following up the subject,

I would suggest that a public meeting be called at once to urge upon the Government the necessity of immediately bringing in a bill providing for arbitration to settle these disputed points, such bill to carry penalties against either party refusing to abide by its decisions. The question is of such national importance that it should not be delayed, and the present is a most favourable opportunity for its inception.

I am, &c.,

August 25. M. PERBY, M.R.C.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Sir,—The immediate cause of the coalminers' strike is clearly not the main question in dispute, which is a question concerning the adoption or otherwise of a system of working known as "districting." The miners have all through the controversy manifested a willingness to meet the proprietors for the purpose of discussing that question, and have been ready to accept of any arrangement as to the terms upon which operations shall in future be carried on. The proprietors have on their part expressed a willingness to meet the miners on any conference, provided that the decision of the aggregate meeting of miners, the subsequent ballot, and the 14 days' notice were first withdrawn. The miners having refused to do this, the proprietors have been obliged to proceed upon their point since has ensued. The reason assigned for stipulating for such withdrawal is, that it would not be possible to discuss the question of districting until after before proprietors and miners could meet on equal terms, the thrust must be withdrawn.

The decision as to whether the miners' property is owned properly or not, at such a juncture, in deciding to give

The fortnightly meeting of this council was held in the council-chambers, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, on Thursday last. Present—The Mayor (Alderman J. P. Howe), Aldermen Lamond, Smith, Spicer, Williams, and Navin. The correspondence read included the following communi-

ations.—From the *Register-General*, Land Titles Office, Sydney, forwarding copy of a notice of the proposed sale of the property of the late Robert Waterloo, for which application had been made by Mr. Charles Marks for a certificate of indefeasible title under the Real Property Act, 1862, in relation to which the said Robert Waterloo had been declared insolvent in liquidation, such claim will be excluded unless caveat is lodged within time allowed. Received. From secretaries of the Centennial Committee, Melbourne, forwarding copy of a circular in commemoration of the completion of the first hundred years of Australian settlement. Received. From the Under-Secretary Department of Public Instruction, Melbourne, forwarding copy of a notice that the portion of playground at the Eildon school would be vacated, for the purpose of preventing further annoyance from the drifting of the school children. Received. From Professor Ralph Beech, 6, Halfway-street, Melbourne, requesting the use of the Town Hall for the delivery of a philosophical lecture at the reduced charge of £100, and the use of the hall for the purpose of the lecture, on the same date and at the same time as other municipalities had granted him the use of their halls at similarly reduced rates. Received, and request granted. The treasurer present, and the auditor, which was as follows:—General receipts, including municipal and nightingale rates, cesspit, kerbing and guttering, and other rates, £17 6s. 10d.; total, £238 12s. 7d.

General expenditure, £260 18s. 10½d., leaving a balance in favour of the borough of £132 13s. 8½d. The treasurer also reported that the overdraft at the bank had been reduced to £235 14s. 5d., whilst a debit balance of £26 13s. 10½d. existed in the park account. On the motion of Alder-
man Alexander Smith it was resolved

Mr. Navin, Messrs. B. and Wm. Wyman-road for a length of 36 chains, commencing from east side of Botany-road, at a probable cost of £1000. A request was received from Mr. John Roy, of Amelia-street, for the use of the Road Bridge as a channel for the drainage of his premises; but it was unfortunately found that he had lost the use of his limbs, and it was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Mayor. The Mayor subsequently granted the use of the hall free of expense, having satisfied himself that the request of Alderman Spicer, as it was decided to communicate with the Redfern Council as to the cost of forming and ballasting Alice-street. At the request of the same gentlemen, the Mayor agreed to give ground for the purpose of erecting a building intended to the repair of the caving at the boundary of Cooper-street. The Mayor formally announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the seat in Parliament next ensuing vacant through the death of Mr. G. H. D'Almeida, and expressed his readiness to endeavour to further the interests of the entire electorate if returned. The hearty road wishes of the Aldermen present were expressed towards him, Howe, and general supporters promised him in the coming

PETERSHAM.
The fortnightly meeting of the Borough Council of Petersham was held on the 21st instant. Present—The Mayor (Alderman Wheeler, J.P.), with Aldermen Felling, Gifford, Hughes, and the Town Clerk, Mr. J. H. Mosely, and Messrs. Mosely and Hughes. Correspondence: From Mr. W. H. Starr, calling attention to the dangerous condition of the piers between Croydon and Norwood streets. On the motion of Alderman Hughes, seconded by Alderman Bedford, the committee for the improvement of the piers was asked to report. From the Treasury, notifying that the special grant, amounting to £129 14s. 6d. had been paid to the credit of the Borough. From the Gaslight Company, notifying the completion of the alterations to the gas supply in the streets, one in Eastmount-street, and one in Temple-street. From the council clerk, Leitchard, drawing attention to his letter of 13th December last, on the subject of allowing sewage matter to flow into the municipality, and stating that the views of the Education Committee had been obtained, and were in favour of the proposal. The council then, step by step, went into the interest of the inspectors the council deemed it advisable to apply for an injunction restraining you from allowing such flow of sewage into this borough unless satisfactory steps are taken to meet the views thus expressed. It was resolved that the views thus expressed

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By removing the pipe crossings at East-street and Main-street, and substituting a new crossing at each place, with a row of substituting asphalt blocks." Resolved, on the motion of Alderman Gidding, seconded by Alderman Halloran, "That owing to the ambiguity of the present by-law, a committee, consisting of the Mayor with Aldermen Halloran, Mosley, and the mover, be appointed to revise the same and bring up a report to a special meeting of the council." Resolved, on the motion of Alderman Halloran, seconded by Alderman Ephinstone, "That the works authorized by the last resolution be carried out by the Engineering Railway Service (north side) from Gordon-street to Nelson-place." Resolved, on the motion of Alderman Halloran, seconded by Alderman Ephinstone, "That the works authorized by the last resolution be carried out by the Engineering Railway Service (south side) from Gordon-street to Denison-road, from Constitution-road to Canterbury New-road, be ballasted and metalled at a probable cost of £300."

CAMPEDOWN.

The fortnightly meeting of this council was held on August 21, when there were present the Mayor (Alderman G. Spence), Aldermen J. Fort, J. H. Bannister, J. Morgan, Larkin, and Abigail. Correspondence of a special nature was dealt with. Accounts amounting to £24 18s. 4d. were passed for payment. The tender of Messrs. H. Roberts and Belcher for the removal of house refuse, was accepted. Alderman Cahill directed attention to the necessity for the removal of heaps of ballast in the street, and to avoid an action such as Newtown was recently involved in. The matter was ordered to receive attention. The Mayor then read a letter from the Town Council, The Council of the Council he granted to rescind a resolution introduced by the council on the 24th ultimo adopting the works committee's report in as far as that report refers to the proposed "right-of-way" through the Public school grounds. Receipts since last meeting—Lighting account, £18 17s. 4d.; general account, £26 1s. 4d. Payments—General account, £304 6s. 11d.; lighting account, £168 9s. 7d. Receipts—General account, £177 2s. 3d.; Dr. S. P. Road, £264 9s. 3d.

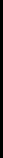
St. PETERS.

The fortnightly meeting of this council was held on August 21st. Present—Mr. Mayor, and all the aldermen, with the exception of Alderman Baker. Accounts to the amount of £54 were passed for payment. The half-yearly balance-sheet was read and adopted, and a letter was received from the Water and Sewerage Board to the effect that the rate per load must now be paid for water taken from standpipe at Cook's River: the Tempe Convent to be supplied free. A deputation was appointed in conjunction with the Alexandria, and the Berry Convents, to ask that Rickety-street be widened. The Mayor said that the object of the deputation respecting the park, the reply to which was that the Government would give the land if they were justified in doing so.

W. Malley,—"That five with stone crossings be laid at the intersections of Samuel, Urwin, Campbell, Lymington, and Foreman and Smith streets, with Cook's River-road." By Alderman Judd,—"That a five-stone crossing be laid in Park-road." By Alderman Judd,—"That about 100 yards asphalt be laid east side Jack's street, and 100 yards herbicide and herbicide be done in Urwin's Bridge-road." By Alderman Judd,—"That 240 yards two-stone gutter be laid west side Cook's River-road, Temp." By Alderman Judd,—"That seven chains ballast be laid in Centre-street, 10 ft. wide, from Belmore-street, and continuing northerly, at a probable cost of £3 per chain."

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This image shows a vertical strip of a manuscript page. The text is written in a dense, cursive script, characteristic of historical documents. The ink is dark, and the paper appears aged and slightly textured. The text is arranged in a single column, with some variations in line spacing and letter height, suggesting a handwritten style. The overall appearance is that of a fragment from a larger, possibly leather-bound, manuscript.



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THIS DAY'S PAPER.

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BRANCH OFFICE, KING-STREET.

A BRANCH OFFICE in connection with the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" has been opened at No. 136, King-street, Sydney, between Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, for the receipt of advertisements, sale of papers, and transaction of general business. Communications, letters to the Editor, &c.

can be forwarded to the Branch, as well as to the Head Office, in Hunter-street. Office hours from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

Visitors to Melbourne can have the *Sydney Morning Herald* sent to them for any number of days or weeks required, by sending orders to the publishing office, Hunter-

street, Sydney.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883.

Mn. W. L. RYAN asks the Home Government of guarantee 3 per cent. interest upon £1,000,000, for the purpose of inducing emigrants to settle in New South Wales.

purpose of bringing out emigrants to settle in New Zealand. Mr. Rees has been requested to submit the details to the Royal Committee on Colonisation in November next.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet at Bath; and a traders' congress of European countries is to meet at Bradford.

THERE have been further disturbances in Paris in connection with the labour strikes. Two bombshells were exploded in the street, but no one was injured.

ALGERIE has received her millenary to celebrate the

It is explained that the equipment of French iron-clads is incidental to a series of naval evolutions on the French coast, similar to those recently held on the coast of Great Britain.

THE Australian Eleven in England are playing a match with the South of England. In their first innings the home team scored 108, and the visitors 47.

THE Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government goes to Cabul to confer with the Amir upon the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

ACCORDING to an official announcement, the visit of the Italian Premier to Germany is connected with the relations between the Powers forming the triple alliance.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in a message to Congress upon the Canadian Fisheries Treaty, says he will not hesitate to enforce retaliatory measures against Canada. He asks for power to suspend the privilege of the free transit of bonded Canadian exports and imports across United States territory, and advice that tolls be levied upon Canadians using the American lakes, rivers, and canals.

A BILL, providing for the adequate defence of

American vessels engaged in the fisheries has been referred by the American House of Representatives to the Foreign committee.

A SPEECH has been made in France by the *Duc Daudiffert Paquier* denouncing the Republic, and declaring that the monarchical system is the salvation of France.

THE King of Bavaria is reported to be in a critical state of health.

THE Emperor William is willing to assist in the

A MEETING of farmers at Waermaalboel (N.) has passed a resolution in favour of the Budget proposals of the Victorian Government; has declared that any increase in the stock tax would be detrimental to agricultural interests; and has suggested the gradual diminution of protective measures.

This bunch at Chana have attacked six and were believed to have been the ringleaders in the recent shearing disturbance at Brookings.

A FATAL fight is reported from Bugilbone, near Narrabri. Two men fought several rounds, after which one named Trindall was taken to an hotel, where he died.

MR. O'SULLIVAN, who has been addressing his constituents at Bungendore, has been awarded a vote of confidence.

According to Mr. O'Sullivan, M.L.A. what this

colony wants is the formation of a national party, which, while scuttling the sectarian and other prejudices which have influenced our political life, should have for its aim the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of the people of New South Wales by applying the go-ahead policy of our neighbours.

A SHAM fight took place at Paramattna on Saturday, in connection with the second of the whole-day parades of the Metropolitan Volunteer forces. The total force engaged was 801 officers and men, four guns, and 32 horses. The proceedings terminated with a general parade and march past in the park.

H.M.S. ORLANDO, the new flagship on this station, arrived yesterday morning from Plymouth. H.M.S. Nelson returns home at the latter end of this week.

THE Minister for Education and the Minister for

Miners returned to Sydney on Saturday morning after their visit to Coban.

On Saturday a new screw steamer called the Birkenhead, built to the order of the Balmain Steam Ferry Company, was successfully launched at Balmain.

THE new Town Hall at Balmain was opened on Saturday afternoon by the Mayor, Alderman Buchanan, who gave an address upon the history of the borough. He stated that in 1860 they had a population of 2940; to-day there were nine times that

number.

The position of affairs with regard to the colliers' strike is now the absorbing topic of discussion. The

men seem determined to carry the contest to the bitter end. The shopkeepers are disheartened with the want of success of the citizens' committee, who, they say, were lacking in diplomacy in dealing with the matter.

Work in connection with shipping operations at Newcastle has almost ceased, and it is expected that the fully 500 men who were formerly employed in the shipping of coal will be thrown out. Many shopkeepers on Saturday also gave their employees notice, and it is thought that fully 1,000 assistants will thus be rendered idle.

In Sydney the masters are indifferent. They intend to let matters run to a certain point, and when that point is reached they will decide upon future action. They say they were never in a better position for such an attack than at present.

The steamers *Wendouree*, *Glanes*, and *Taramana* have been laid up at Melbourne on account of the strike. It seems likely that other intercolonial steamers will also be taken out of freight service. The executive of the Melbourne Trades Hall has sent £50 to Newcastle.

Mr. Gillies is making enquiries regarding the capabilities of the Gippsland coal fields, and the Victorian Railway Commissioners are being urged to supply better facilities for the carriage of wood and coal to Melbourne.

Representatives of the labour societies in Adelaide say they believe that the members of their organisations are willing to contribute towards the support of the colliers out of work.

Orators seem to be considerably varied as to the effect the strike will have upon Wollongong. The miners individually are said to disapprove of the precipitate action in Newcastle.

The steamer *Angora*, which recently stranded on Cockburn Reef, Brisbane, has been floated.

In the return rugby football match England against Queensland, played at Brisbane on Saturday, the Englishmen won by seven points to nil.

It is proposed to form a Reserve Rifle Corps at Murrumbidgee. Over 40 names have been already enrolled. A corps is also being established at Wimmeria.

The English wheat market is showing a strong upward movement, the Continental markets are advancing with increased firmness, and the American wheat market is improving rapidly.

A conference of free-traders was held at the Reform Town Hall on Saturday evening, at which about 70 persons were present, when the names of several gentlemen were suggested as candidates, but it was finally resolved that a committee be formed for the purpose of making a selection.

On Saturday last the attendance at the Melbourne Exhibition numbered 197,241, as against 128,878 for the same period at the previous Exhibition. The place is now in better order, and there appears to be increased appreciation on the part of the public. There has lately been great improvement in the New South Wales Court.

The consideration in London of the work of the Sydney Conference on the Chinese question is that Lord Kintford sees no reason for disturbing the conclusions then arrived at. In other words, there is nothing in those results that is contrary to Imperial treaties or that needs revising in the Imperial interest. If the Conference Bill suits the colonies, Lord Kintford has no objection to offer on Imperial grounds. Whether the Chinese Government has any objection to offer we have still to hear; but two out of the three parties concerned are, so far, in accord. The Conference, therefore, was not a failure, and was much more of a success than many of its predecessors. It was open to criticism on three points: first, because its work was hurried; secondly, because its sittings were secret; and thirdly, because it had no Parliamentary authorisation. But in spite of these defects, the gentlemen who met together, and who prepared a programme for united action, at least succeeded in framing a bill that is not open to any Imperial objection.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon expressed a strong desire that the Conference should not meet till some Imperial representative could come out to take part in its proceedings, and who should represent and urge the views of the English Government. He was afraid that in their eagerness, and from their not knowing things that were known in London, colonial politicians might rush to some decision from which they would not like to recede, and yet to which the Secretary of State might be compelled to make some demur, and then there would be delay and embarrassment till some concession or compromise got over the difficulty. Lord Carnarvon, in one of his recent banquet speeches, took occasion to propound the very opposite doctrine to that laid down by the Earl of Carnarvon. He contended that events showed the wisdom of the colonists dealing with the matter by themselves, as they themselves best understood their own wants. His assertion was perhaps a little premature, but it has turned out right. So far as the knowledge of their own wants is concerned, the colonists are no doubt the best authorities, and they need no Imperial representative to instruct them on that point. But what the Conference was engaged in doing was not merely to frame local legislation, but to lay the basis for a treaty which the mother-country was to negotiate with China. Obviously to such a treaty there are really three parties—the colonies, the mother-country, and China. And though the colonies can speak for themselves, they are not so competent to speak for the other parties. The mother-country cannot always make treaties exactly on the lines laid down by colonial interests, and it was quite possible that a colonial conference might commit itself to a position which the Secretary of State could not take up. Lord Carnarvon's anxiety that there should be no such position was therefore not unreasonable; and we should perhaps have called his caution and timidity prudent forecast if it had so turned out that Lord Kintford could not acquiesce in the policy submitted to him. As it has turned out, the danger has not arisen, and "all's well that ends well."

Whether the Conference Bill will be acceptable to the several local Parliaments as it is to Lord Kintford remains to be seen. At present only the South Australian Parliament has discussed it, and there a very considerable number of the members, if not a majority, appear inclined to disown one of the cardinal principles of the conference policy. It will be remembered that the conference abandoned the poll-tax, but made the prohibition equally effective by greatly increasing the tonnage restriction. At Adelaide many of the politicians seem inclined to go back upon that policy, and to prefer a moderate increase in the poll-tax and a corresponding increase in the tonnage allowance. Mr. Playford, in order to strengthen his position and give himself the advantage of being in line with the Imperial policy, sought to ascertain by telegram the views of the Secretary of State, and has been informed that the preference at the Colonial Office, which of course means also the Foreign Office, is for abolishing the poll-tax and intensifying the tonnage restriction. It is a reasonable inference from this that the poll-tax being specially offen-

sive to the Chinese Government, would, if aggravated, give rise to complaints, and that the chances of a treaty would be much better if this invidious policy were abandoned; and as a treaty is desired in all the colonies as the best mode of finally settling the question, it is but common sense to adopt the sort of legislation that will make it most easy to negotiate the treaty. Under these circumstances, it is probable that the South Australian Parliament will waive its own preference and acquiesce in the conference scheme.

The bill has already been submitted to the Queensland Parliament, but has not yet come on for discussion; but there does not at present seem any indication of a divergence of opinion. Our Government is not bound to make any move until two colonies have adopted the bill; but our Premier is then pledged to harmonise our law, in all substantial respects, with the general law, and the probability is, therefore, that we shall have another Chinese Bill next session. Indeed, it is not at present certain that our own bill will receive the royal assent. Lord Carnarvon's assent was given with an express reservation as to the right of disallowance, and if there is any very strong feeling in England against an exaggerated poll-tax, that disallowance may take place. As the Secretary of State is not tied to time, he may await the action of the South Australian and Queensland Parliaments. If those two Parliaments adopt the Conference Bill, then it is of very little importance whether our Act is disallowed or whether it is left to us to repeal it, because in any case our Parliament will have to legislate afresh, and the only point that will be left to us to consider will be whether in a superfluity of zeal we shall add anything to the Conference Bill, or whether we shall remain content with what is sufficient for our neighbours.

While our anti-Chinese legislation is still incomplete, it is worth while to note one point that has not been sufficiently considered, and that is that in our anxiety to make it difficult for the Chinese to get here we have made it equally difficult for them to get away. We are all anxious that the Chinamen should leave as fast as possible, and many of them are now very anxious to do so too. But it is penal now for a China-bound ship to come up from Adelaide or Melbourne with more than the stringently limited number of Chinese passengers on board. A ship going direct from here to China might take away any number. But the business is nearly all done by steamers, and they call at several ports; yet it is penal to enter any port with more than the prescribed number, and that number is practically five. The Government can, of course, waive the fine if the passengers are bona fide returning. But then the captain has to keep them on board at his own risk, and that keeping means confining, and that confining is, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court, unlawful imprisonment.

The first fruits of the strike of the coal miners are already being produced. As will be seen from the report elsewhere from our special reporter, the receipts from our special reporter, the receipts of the Newcastle storekeepers on Saturday night were 40 per cent. less than usual. It may be supposed that of the £3 per man which on the average the miners received for their fortnight's work, they would spend as little as necessary in view of the uncertainty of further wages. It cannot be doubted that with economy they would in an emergency make 80 per cent. of their wages suffice for their requirements. With self-restraint we can imagine a still smaller allowance being made to supply their needs during the strike. And, indeed, unless they get very liberal help from associated labour unions and from the storekeepers, they will have to be satisfied with the proceeds of a much-diminished outlay. Perhaps it is natural for the storekeepers to complain of the falling-off in their receipts. But it is only what was anticipated. For the failure of the negotiations it is not fair to turn on the citizens' committee. Mediators have often to serve as buffers; and Canon Selwyn and his coadjutors have received the customary knocks. So far as we can judge, they did their work earnestly and conscientiously. It is to be hoped that their fate will not deter the friends of peace from casting about for some other means of conciliation. The task may be a thankless one; but the man who attempts it will have the respect of all right-thinking members of the community.

The only ray of hope which seems to come out of the chaotic conditions described elsewhere is that which is suggested by the statement that "the Trades Organisation in Sydney intend to make overtures to both sides, with a view of obtaining something or bringing both parties together to arrive at a settlement." Probably no mediation could be so effective as that of such an organisation. The miners are looking to the trades-unions of Australia for support. But if it should turn out that the members of these unions are out of sympathy with them, the strike would soon collapse. Mr. Cullen's expression of contempt at the donation of £50 from the Melbourne society indicates pretty clearly the measure of support expected from associated workers. Such a sum is indeed but a drop in the bucket compared with the amount that would be necessary to meet the requirements of 6,000 miners and their families. The continuance of the strike means assistance to the extent of thousands of pounds per fortnight. But before impoverishing themselves so far, it is only natural that the trade organisations should look carefully and calmly at the situation, and endeavour if possible to effect a reconciliation. Some of their members will certainly think it is very hard that they should be compelled to give of their earnings to increase the wages of men who receive so much more than themselves. No establishment of artisans could show such a pay-sheet as that of the Burwood Company, which appeared in our Saturday's issue. And when it is remembered that the tendency of giving still higher wages to the miners will be to raise the price of fuel and light, and to increase the cost of articles the production of which is in part due to steam-power, they will have good reasons for hesitation. Manufacturing industry generally is impeded in this colony owing to the high price of fuel. Every pound saved in the price of coal, which drives his machinery, is a help to the manufacturer as against the importer. Therefore tradesmen generally, and especially those dependent on coal for the prosecution of their industries, may very naturally wish to consider the situation, and, if possible, effect a reconciliation. Should the miners refuse to

hear them, their case would soon be at an end.

That the engine-drivers, wharf labourers, coal-trimmers, and other persons to the number of 1,000 should be thrown out of work by the strike, of course aggravates the situation very seriously. If the miners did not think of them, we may suppose that their case will not be overlooked by the trade organisations. Earning smaller wages; their position is much more deplorable. Hardly less unfortunate are the storekeepers of Newcastle and surrounding townships. To support the miners will mean bankruptcy for some of them; and not to assist them will mean the loss of business. As Newcastle depends almost entirely on the coal trade, the total cessation of its one industry has turned all its affairs into a state of chaos.

The threats of disturbances should fresh men be brought to work the mines, or should the few men working under contract refuse to come out, will not be regarded as serious. The police authorities act wisely in not aggravating the situation by any unnecessary show of force. If, of course, there are actual attempts at intimidation of any men who choose to work, the necessary protection will have to be given. But we may hope that affairs will not go so far as that. The proposed mediation of the labour organisations is to be commended. If a reconciliation between the proprietors and the miners can be brought about promptly on terms satisfactory to both of them, there will be no general desire that the miners should be dispossessed of their work by others. But obviously the proprietors may be expected to look for other men should the strike be prolonged. And, whatever a few foolish miners may say, the owners will not be backed up by the community, who will not care to suffer from the want of an essential article as fuel. Notwithstanding that from other mines there will probably be a largely increased output of coal, the people of Australia will, if a strike be prolonged, have to endure great straits for fuel and light, and for the means of carrying on work dependent on steam power. Doubtless that consideration will be enforced by the labour organisations when they come in to mediate, and if it were presented by them it would have weight in inducing the miners to take a more reasonable view of the situation. It is not a question of capital seeking to oppress labour, as Mr. Cullen's telegram implies. The society which sent £50 as a donation would have enlarged its contribution had such a momentous issue been involved. The labour organisations evidently do not think the matter so serious as Mr. Cullen professes to regard it.

After all the competition of the past few years, the parties engaged in the Anglo-Australian shipping trade have come to terms. The struggle has been prolonged and the feeling most pronounced. A recent cablegram informed us that Mr. Tyser and Tyser and Co., who was the first opponent of what was known as the King, had joined the board. The firm which he represented had protested their intention never to give in. But they have thought differently. This left the Australian Mutual Shipping Company as the sole rival of the King. It will be remembered that on its formation a year or two back, representatives of both organisations visited the colonies, and feeling waxed warm. Freight was cut. For some time, however, the dearth of shipping has enabled both companies to raise the rates; and almost simultaneously with the retirement of Messrs. Tyser and Co. comes news of the agreement of the other two bodies to assimilate the rates of freight. The contest is at an end, and now the importers of Australia will have to submit to the tender mercies of a practical monopoly. In the circumstances all that we can do is to hope that the joint committee who have to regulate the freights will be considerate. If they are, there will be no particular reason to regret the agreement. Excessive competition has its disadvantages, even to those who are supposed to enjoy the benefit of it. Irregular freights have at times glutted the markets with goods and interfered with ordinary calculations of profit. Some merchants prefer a uniform rate, even if it is a little excessive; and in that view, they will not regard the termination of the competition with disfavour. But on the other hand the risk is that it will be excessive. Every pound derived by the British shipowner is but so much to be deducted from the value of colonial produce, and so much to be added to the cost of British merchandise, and everything beyond what is reasonable is an overcharge. By the amount whatever it is, England is so much the richer and Australia so much the poorer. That is the public aspect of the question. Having lost money by low freights the combination may be tempted to make it up by unduly high charges. The hope of the colony, however, will lie in the experience of the past. Having by excess developed ruinous competition in years gone by, a more reasonable course may be thought more consonant with the interests of the two bodies. The reconciliation, however, has been accompanied by a *ti-fa* advance in freights.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the request of Messrs. McMurrie and Co., Sir Henry Parkes has consented to perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone of their new factory buildings, in Clarence-street, to-day. Sir Henry intends to avail himself of the opportunity to deliver a speech on the subject of the progress and present state of manufactures in New South Wales.

The Minister of Education (Mr. Inglis) and the Minister for Mines (Mr. Abigail) returned early on Saturday morning from their visit to the Cobarr district. Both gentlemen consider there is a great future for the district. They found the country looking very dry, and the roads were the worst they ever travelled over.

A committee be formed for the purpose of selecting a free-trade candidate, such committee to consist of Messrs. George McMurrie, John Bewidge, P. Gossell, John Hunter, H. Manuel, and Daniel O'Connell. The result of the committee's deliberations will probably be made known to-morrow. It is currently reported that a large number of the Reform electors have decided to nominate the Hon. Julian E. Salomons, M.L.C., for the vacant seat, and it is believed that several influential persons have waited upon the Hon. John Sutherland with the request that he would use his best endeavours to induce his colleagues to consent to be nominated. It is expected that a definite answer will be received on Wednesday.

Tuxen remains now only one short section of the Hawkesbury railway to be constructed, and railway communication between Sydney and Kiama will be complete. This section is from Waterfall to Clifton. The Minister for Works (Mr. Sutherland) was hopeful of having the line opened for traffic by the 1st proximo, and urged the contractors with this object. The Engineer-in-chief went over the line last week, and his report to the Minister that it will be impossible to have the line completed before the end of next month.

In regard to the train facilities for passengers to the Melbourne Exhibition, the Railway Department has found that of the three different trains—the express, the special Tuesday excursion, and the ordinary mail train—the two former are heavily taxed, while the latter receives but small patronage. This is very easily explained. Though the fares by the express are higher than by the mail train, the express is preferred by the bulk of the travelling public, and the special excursion trains are patronised largely because of the reduced fares. In order to better distribute the traffic, the Department has now determined to reduce the fares by the mail train so that the through return fares will be—first-class, £1 1s., and second-class, £3 6s. 8d. These fares will apply also to the return from the Melbourne Exhibition. Travellers from these districts will pass over the line between Blayney and Harden and be picked up by the mail train at Harden.

On Saturday afternoon a very unusual sham-fight was held near Parramatta, in which some 800 volunteers were engaged. The force was divided into two sections, one of which constituted the attacking party, marched on Parramatta from Eastwood, whilst the other party defended Parramatta Park and its surroundings. The action was a spirited engagement, lasting about two hours, was the result of the defenders being finally driven back to their entrenchments in the centre of the park. After the fight the officers were entertained at luncheon by Mr. H. Taylor, M.L.A., and the manoeuvres terminated with a review and march-past in the park.

Representations having been made to the Department of Public Instruction regarding the inefficiency of accommodation in the proposed Public school building at Boston Park, the Minister, having had under consideration the subject from the local inspector, has decided to erect a brick schoolroom to accommodate 100 pupils (instead of 40 as originally proposed), to be built so as to admit of additions when required. A teacher's residence of four rooms and a kitchen will also be provided. The architect for Public schools has accordingly been requested to prepare the necessary plans and specifications of the work as soon as possible.

By the death of Mr. Anton Tange, the Danish Consul, which took place at his residence near Croydon, on the 18th inst., New South Wales has lost a very old colonist, an honorable and upright merchant, and a good citizen. Mr. Tange, who was born in 1827, at Odense, in Denmark, was to a large extent a self-made man. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, which he followed in his native country until the discovery of gold in New South Wales drew him to these shores. In the year 1851 Mr. Tange arrived in Sydney, and he remained a resident of this city ever since, carrying on his business as a merchant and importer with considerable success. In 1880 Mr. Tange was selected to represent his native country in the capacity of Consul, and having since the death of that office for nearly 28 years, he was the oldest consul in Sydney. For some time past he had been suffering from an asthmatic complaint, but was not seriously unwell until about a fortnight before his death. Mr. Tange had received several decorations from his Government, including that of K.D. It is thought by the Danish community in Sydney probable that Mr. Beaman, of the firm of Beaman and Packer, will be appointed Danish Consul in Mr. Tange's place.

One of the effects of the strike in the collieries has been the transaction of a large amount of extra business in the post and telegraph office at Newcastle. During Friday no less than 23,200 words were transmitted in press messages sent from that office to Sydney. In addition, there were 4,500 words in the press messages despatched from Newcastle to Melbourne, and 570 private telegrams were sent to that city. The telegraph office closed half an hour after midnight, and this demonstrates the efficiency with which the staff carried out their task.

It appears that many people in this colony are under the impression that a penny stamp is sufficient to carry a newspaper, irrespective of its weight, to any country. This mistaken idea, we are informed, prevails especially with regard to papers intended for despatch to Canada; and also with regard to which country, however, via San Francisco, 6s. per doz. or fraction thereof, and via Hindist and London, 2s. for the first doz., and 1d. for each additional doz. or fraction thereof. The large number of newspapers now addressed to Canada bearing only a penny stamp cannot of course be forwarded, and disappointment is thus caused to both the senders and addressees. The public are therefore requested to ascertain the correct rates before posting newspapers for transmission abroad.

Mr. J. S. Bray desires to call attention to an occurrence which happened at the Woolloomooloo Fish market last week. He writes:—"In selling fish at the market, each individual, or his agent having fish to sell, puts them out in lots to suit his idea of the lot bringing the greatest price when submitted to public auction. On the morning of the 22nd inst. there was one lot, a small one, containing some six specimens of fish, amongst which one specimen was particularly noticed both by myself and others—a rather rare and very fine specimen called a 'pig fish.' I have frequently given 5s. each for specimens not nearly as fine as the one in question. While waiting for the auctioneer's coming up to the lot, and on again waiting the spot, this particular fish was, by my astonishment, missing. In the interests of the fisherman I reported the matter to the auctioneer, who immediately ceased selling, and threatened to give in charge the person who took the fish in question. After some little delay, it was discovered that a fisher's inspector had taken the owner to give it to him, and the fisherman not knowing its value as a specimen, had sold it to him for a trifle. Our correspondent thinks this a wrong proceeding on the part of a public servant, and an infringement of public rights, and is of opinion that fish once placed upon the floor of the market for public sale should not be removed except by the highest bidder.

The Tonga correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald*, August 20, supplies the following in connection with the ratification of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Tonga. The principal event which has transpired during the last month is the arrival of the United States warship *Adams*, bringing the American Plenipotentiary, Mr. H. M. Sewall, to ratify the treaty between the United States and Tonga, which ratification took place on Thursday, August 2.

An important feature in this treaty is the friendliness which has been exhibited by the President and Senate of the United States towards the Tonga Government. When the treaty was at first negotiated, which took place at Samoa, between the Premier and the United States Consul, Dr. Canisius, the representative of the United States Government naturally claimed the same privileges for his Government as King George had been given, under the influence of Sir Arthur Gordon, to command the British action—that of exempting all British mail steamers from port dues, harbour dues, pilotage, and other dues. And it was, therefore, included in the draft treaty. Some time ago the present Premier advised the King to pass an Order-in-Council cancelling the above privileges, but still with regard to steamers belonging to nations in which Tonga is in treaty relations. This had certain consequences made them. The year before last, when the *Mahiana* was in Tonga, and the United States and Tonga treaty was made, the Premier endeavoured to have the clause bearing on the subject

altered; but the United States Plenipotentiary, Mr. George H. Bates, having received definite instructions relative to the same, was not in a position to make any concession. After the treaty was signed, the Premier immediately addressed himself to the President and United States Congress, pointing out that should it continue to decline to accede to any alteration in the clause, that under the most favoured nation clause in the treaty there would claim the same privilege, and that the revenue of the Tonga Government would be materially affected. The matter was taken up by the United States Congress, and by a majority of more than a two-thirds vote of the Congress the request of the Premier of Tonga was granted. The present treaty with the United States is considered by all parties to be the most favourable which the Tonga Government has concluded, and is therefore a matter of great congratulation amongst the supporters of the Government.

The annual meeting of the National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales will be held at the Town Hall this evening. His Excellency the Governor presides. Addresses will be given by the Premier, the Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C., Mr. G. H. Reid, M.L.A., Mr. A. Keith, M.L.A., and other gentlemen, and the medals of the society awarded during the year will be presented.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon, at 4.30 p.m.:—Magnificat, Gadeby in C; Nunc Dimittis, Gadeby in C; anthem, "Fear not, O land" (Goss).

A juvenile temple in connection with the L.O.G.T. was instituted by Rev. W. Flynn, D.S.T., in St. Mark's schoolroom, Darling Point, on Thursday evening last. It is announced in another column that Major Barrett and the Musical Society of the Salvation Army have returned to Sydney, and will visit the city tomorrow evening.

Harvest in connection with Prince Alfred Hospital for the week ending 25th August, 1888, is as follows:—Number of patients at last report, males 107, females 83; since admitted, males 31, females 16; discharged, males 21, females 15; died, males 2, females 1; remaining in hospital on 25th August, 1888, males 115, females 68. Number of out-patients treated during the week, 365; number of casualty cases treated but not admitted, 163; total, 531.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE REJECTION OF THE FISHERIES TREATY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST CANADA.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.
President Cleveland has sent a message to Congress, regretting the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty by the Senate.

He states that the action of the Senate will necessitate the adoption of a vigorous policy of retaliation against Canada, and this is calculated to inflict the utmost damage. He asks that power should be granted to suspend the privilege of the free transit of bonded Canadian exports and imports across United States territory, and advises that tolls should be levied upon Canadians using the American lakes, rivers, and canals.

President Cleveland says it is evident that by their rejection of the treaty the Senate intended that diplomatic efforts to prevent vexatious interference in commerce should not succeed at present. He declares that he will not hesitate to enforce against Canada the retaliatory powers already conferred. The Government of the United States only half performed its duty when it protected citizens at home, but permitted them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations.

In conclusion he expresses the hope that the policy indicated in the message to Congress will be enforced in a calm but at the same time firm manner.

In accordance with the terms of President Cleveland's message, a bill was at once introduced in the House of Representatives providing for the adequate defence of American vessels engaged in the fisheries.

The bill has been referred to the Foreign Committee.

COLONISATION SCHEME FOR NEW ZEALAND.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE OF A MILLION STERLING.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.
In connection with the scheme propounded by Mr. W. L. Rees, of Gisborne, New Zealand, for bringing out emigrants to settle in New Zealand in small communities, Mr. Rees has requested the Home Government to guarantee 3 per cent. interest upon the expenditure of £1,000,000 in carrying out the project. Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to whom the request was made, has referred Mr. Rees to Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Marquis of Lothian, who has interested himself in the undertaking, has requested Mr. Rees to submit the details of his scheme to the Royal Committee on Colonisation, which meets in November next.

THE LABOUR STRIKES IN FRANCE.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

TWO BOMBHELLS EXPLODED IN THE STREET.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.
Paris remains in a state of great excitement in consequence of the labour strikes which have occurred in that city and at Amiens.

Two bombshells which were thrown into one of the streets exploded in front of a registry office.

Fortunately, no one was injured.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.
The British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet at Bath.

EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, AUG. 24.
Mr. Cheesewright has been appointed resident engineer of the Geraldton and Guildford Railway in Western Australia.

THE REV. DONALD FRAZER.

LONDON, AUG. 24.
The Rev. Donald Frazer, an eminent Presbyterian minister in London, sails for Victoria on September 13.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

LONDON, AUG. 24.
The King of Bavaria, Otto Wilhelm Luipold, is in a critical state of health. [King Otto of Bavaria, who was born April 27, 1848, succeeded his brother Ludwig II. on June 13, 1886.]

MONARCHY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, AUG. 24.
At a banquet given in Paris to celebrate the birthday of the Comte de Paris, the Duc Daudiffret Pasquier denounced the Republic, and declared that the monarchical system was the salvation of France.

The speech was received with enthusiasm by the company.

THE GERMAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, AUG. 24.
The Emperor William has offered to assist in the organisation of a German expedition to the Antarctic by providing the naval material necessary for the equipment of the expedition.

TRADERS' CONGRESS AT BRADFORD.

LONDON, AUG. 23.
A Traders' Congress, which will be attended by delegates from all the European countries, will be held at Bradford.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY OF NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, AUG. 23.
The contract for the construction of the Midland Railway in New Zealand has been signed. The amount of the capital will be invited from the public in November.

REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, AUG. 23.
The Government of the United States has supplied the Agent-General for New South Wales, on behalf of the Government of that colony, with several valuable official reports upon the system of agriculture as carried on in the United States.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER IN GERMANY.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.
It is officially announced that the visit of Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, to Germany is connected with the relations between the Powers forming the triple alliance, and to define the conditions under which one ally shall be entitled to claim the assistance of the others.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE EQUIPMENT OF EIGHT IRONCLADS.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.
In reference to the order issued by Admiral Krantz, the French Minister for Marine, for the immediate equipment of eight new ironclads at Toulon, it is now officially explained that the order issued by Admiral Krantz is merely incidental to the carrying out of a series of naval evolutions on the French coast, similar to the manoeuvres recently made by the English fleet.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

DESPATCH OF AN OFFICIAL TO CABUL.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.
At the request of the Ameer of Afghanistan, Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government, proceeds to Cabul, in order to confer with the Ameer regarding the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

FRANCE OBJECTS TO SIGN THE CONVENTION.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.
It is stated that Austria expresses her willingness to abolish the sugar bounties if America and Brazil will also agree to do so.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIA v. THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.
The Australian Eleven commenced a match to-day against the South of England.

The home team, which is a moderately strong one, went in first, and scored 108. Turner took six wickets for 50, Ferris two for 20, and Boyle two for 22. When play ceased for the day the Australians had lost five wickets for 27 runs.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIA v. THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

